

RIGHT HERE
IN RICHMOND
Attractive Homes for Sale or to Let.
See T.-D. Want Pages.

Richmond Times-Dispatch

RIGHT HERE
IN RICHMOND
Every Metropolitan Advantage for
Newcomers—See T.-D. Want's

th YEAR VOLUME 66 NUMBER 169 RICHMOND, VA., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1916.—FOURTEEN PAGES WEATHER —UNSETTLED— PRICE, TWO CENTS.

WILSON WILL TAKE WHOLE SUBMARINE ISSUE WITH GERMANY TO CONGRESS FOR ACTION

RUSSIANS TAKE TURKISH CITY OF TREBIZOND

Most Important Stronghold on Black Sea Now Is in Hands of Czar's Forces.

OBJECTIVE OF CAMPAIGN SINCE FALL OF ERZERUM

Capture Marks Advance of 100 Miles on Way to Constantinople.

IG ARMY BELIEVED TRAPPED

ermans Rushing Heavy Re-Enforcements to Assist in Drive on Verdun.

Attack Is Pressed by Land and Sea

PRESSING their attack vigorously by land and sea, the Russians have captured Turkey's most important port on the Black Sea—Trebizond. That the joint attack by the land and naval forces was sharp, quick and decisive is indicated by the fact that an official communication had just announced that the Russian land forces were at the village of Drona, seventy-five miles east of Trebizond, when a new announcement of the fall of the town was made.

The port and outlying defenses had been strongly fortified since the fall of Erzerum, and the Turkish garrison was taken at their full divisions.

On the front in France inclement weather has impeded the activity of the troops around Verdun. In all the sectors of which there have been only intermittent bombardments.

The only infantry attacks in France and Belgium have taken place along the British end of the line, where, at several points, the British have entered German trenches or shaken off German attempts at attack.

Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.

PETROGRAD, April 18.—The Russian armies of the Grand Duke Nicholas have captured the Turkish Black Sea port of Trebizond, commanding point on the principal trade route to Persia and Central Asia. The city was defended by a garrison of more than 10,000 men and huge field armies. Official announcement of its fall was made to-night by the general staff.

The communication announcing the capture of Trebizond says:

Trebizond has fallen, due to the cooperation of our army and navy.

The army pursued the Turks without respite after the battle of Friday, overcoming incredible difficulties, the navy permitted us to effect the most daring landings and gain the troops' artillery support.

The operations of our other troops in Asia Minor also were of assistance.

ADVANCE OF MORE THAN 100 MILES ON WAY TO CONSTANTINOPLE

The capture of Trebizond marks an advance of more than 100 miles toward Constantinople, 575 miles away, and the complete breaking down of the Turkish defense along the Black Sea coast. The city was taken by heavy forces, which advanced down the coast under protection of the guns of the Russian fleet.

The Russian advance continues along the entire front. Official communications state that the Turks have been driven out of many positions west of

(Continued on Second Page.)

Break With Germany Would Mean Recall of Troops in Mexico

Military Prudence Will Require That Steps Be Taken to Prepare for Eventualities in Europe.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The administration is awaiting further reports from American officers in Mexico before deciding whether the expedition seeking Villa shall be withdrawn or re-enforced for further operations. Additional advices from General Funston as to the situation are expected hourly. Some telegrams came late today. One was dated Nampiqua, showing that General Pershing had withdrawn to that place.

Indications at the War Department bore out press reports from the front that the pursuit of Villa was temporarily at a standstill.

President Wilson and his Cabinet discussed the Mexican situation briefly today, in the light of a review of its military aspects submitted by General Funston. It was announced later that the situation was unchanged and the administration's policy unaltered. One member of the Cabinet admitted, however, that no final decision had been reached as to withdrawal of the troops.

OFFICIALS WILL REVEAL NO WORD OF REPORT

Officials would reveal no word of the report submitted by General Funston. It was apparent, however, that it outlined a situation which required action in Washington. The line of communication with General Pershing's force already is drawn too thin, and there is no disposition here to contradict border advices that more troops must be sent if the chase is to be pressed further.

Secretary Baker arranged to take additional advices to the White House as they came. He conferred with Secretary Lansing during the late afternoon. Neither would discuss their conference.

It was thought probable, though no official word had been given, that the question, that the German situation would have some bearing upon the impending decision. If a break in diplomatic relations with Germany is foreseen by the administration, it virtually is certain that the troops will be recalled from Mexico immediately. Military prudence would require that steps be taken to prepare for eventualities in Europe.

Some officials expressed belief that the United States must wait and see what transpired beyond the border before it could determine greatly to increase the American forces there, or, on the other hand, determine to withdraw at once.

REPORT OF VILLA'S DEATH NOT YET CLEARED UP

The report of Villa's death has not been cleared up as yet. Doubt as to its truth steadily increases, however, and dispatches to-day from Consul Letcher, at Chihuahua, characterized the report as a mere rumor, without any foundation, that he could ascertain.

The Washington government, as nearly as the attitude of the Cabinet can be learned, is in no mood to force matters in Mexico. Already the main purpose of the expedition, protection of the border, is regarded as accomplished.

In some quarters it was suggested that an agreement for withdrawal might be accepted by General Carranza on the proviso that if Villa again headed northward and came to a certain distance of the border, despite efforts of the de facto government troops to check him, United States

(Continued on Second Page.)

Life Imprisonment Is Fate of Schiller

WILMINGTON, DEL., April 18.—Life imprisonment was the sentence imposed in the United States District Court here to-day on Ernest Schiller, alias Clarence R. Hudson, who forcibly took possession of the British steamer Matoppe off the Delaware Breakwaters, seized the crew and compelled the captain to change the ship's course. He will be taken to the Federal prison at Atlanta in a few days.

Schiller this morning pleaded guilty to a charge of piracy. In a statement he denied that his motive was robbery. He declared that he seized the Matoppe, believing that the vessel carried munitions for the entente allies, "for the cause of Germany."

SENATE BILL PROVIDES ARMY OF MILLION MEN

In Face of Grave Developments, Measure Is Passed Without Recorded Vote.

SCENE ONE OF EXCITEMENT

Amendments to Reduce Proposed Strengthening of Country's Military Force Repeatedly Rejected. Volunteer Army Provision Wins.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—An army reorganization bill that would produce regular army and reserve military forces in the United States aggregating a million men was passed by the Senate to-night without a recorded vote.

On the eve of a joint session of the Houses of Congress to hear a message from the President on grave international issues, the Senate hastened completion of the bill amid scenes of excitement, repeatedly rejecting all amendments pending to reduce the proposed strengthening of the army.

In the closing hours of debate the Senate made provision for a regular standing army with a peace strength of 250,000 men, as compared with 140,000 in the Hay bill which passed the House, retained after a close fight the plan for a Federal volunteer army reserve force calculated to aggregate 261,000 men and federalize the National Guard forces of the States at an estimated strength of 280,000.

SCHOOL AND COLLEGE CORPS IS PROVIDED IN MEASURE

In addition to this combined regular and reserve force of 510,000 an amendment was passed to create a school and college youths' reserve corps in time of war or threatened war which would recruit a force of trained young men, schooled by officers of the regular army, the estimated strength of which is anywhere from 200,000 to 400,000.

"We are creating here to-night a peace army of a million men," declared Senator Myers, in supporting an amendment of Senator Reed to make the regular army 200,000. The Senate had agreed previously by a vote of 42 to 37 to an amendment by Senator Brandegee increasing it from the proposed strength of 150,000 to 250,000. The Reed reduction proposal was rejected 42 to 31, after a brief speech by Senator Williams in which he referred to the solemnity of the occasion which would confront Congress to-morrow.

The apparently grave developments of the few hours preceding the passage of the bill probably also served to save the volunteer army provision. Champions of the National Guard fought it bitterly in the committee of the whole, and it was retained by a vote of 34 to 32. To-night Senator Lewis again moved to strike out the section. It was saved this time by a vote of 40 to 37.

IMPORTANT PROVISIONS NOT IN HOUSE BILL

Other important provisions of the Senate bill not in the House measure include the following:

Appropriation of \$15,000,000 for construction of government plants for production of nitrates to be used in manufacture of ammunition.

Provision for vocational education of enlisted men of the regular army, compelling instruction either in agriculture or the mechanical arts.

Creation of a National Guard section in the general staff of the army, and requiring all officers and enlisted men of the National Guard to subscribe to an oath to support the United States as well as the respective States.

Provision for Federal pay for all National Guard officers above the rank of captain.

Because of the radical differences it is expected that the House will at once ask for a conference, and that work of perfecting the final form of a new army measure will begin within a few days.



Lieutenant Edgar S. Gorrell (left) and Lieutenant Herbert A. Dargue, army birdman, who made record flight, photographed standing beside their machine at Casas Grande. These two aviators flew from San Antonio, Chihuahua, to Columbus, N. M., a distance of 330 miles, in four hours and ten minutes, making only one stop at Casas Grande.

PARLIAMENT NEARING CRISIS IN STRUGGLE

English Government Seems About to Go to Pieces on Rocks of Universal Service.

ASQUITH MAY DISAPPEAR

He Refuses to Remain Member of Cabinet if Nation-Wide Conscription Is Resorted To—Lloyd George and Bonar Law Center of Gossip.

LONDON, April 18.—That a grave crisis is imminent is undeniable, but, according to an authoritative statement to-night, no resignations have yet been tendered, and it will be several days before the crisis is reached.

Both sides are collecting all their available forces for the Parliament struggle over Sir Edward Carson's motion for universal military service. Strong whips are out, and all the members of the House of Commons serving at the front have been granted leave to remain in London until a division is taken.

Political gossip to-night centers mainly around Minister of Munitions David Lloyd George and Winston Spencer Churchill and the possibility of Lloyd George succeeding Mr. Asquith as the head of the government.

LOYD GEORGE IS REGARDED AS HIS NATURAL SUCCESSOR

In the event of the disappearance of Mr. Asquith as a result of his refusal to remain a member of a government resorting to universal service, Lloyd George is regarded in many quarters as his natural successor. But against this solution is the fact that a very strong section of the Unionist party is entirely opposed to Lloyd George as it is to Mr. Asquith.

Moreover, it is known that Andrew Bonar Law, a conscriptionist in principle and leader of the Unionist party prior to entering the coalition government, and whose reputation as a parliamentarian has grown enormously since the war, making him a possible successor to Mr. Asquith, attaches the utmost importance in the national interest to the maintenance of the present coalition ministry in power.

The House of Lords to-night agreed to the motion of the Marquis of Crewe to adjourn on the ground that the Cabinet members were not in a position to make a statement on the question of compulsory service for all eligibles.

A resolution demanding universal compulsory military service was presented in the House of Lords to-day by Lord Milner. He repudiated the idea of being the spokesman of any party or group, saying he presented the motion with the greatest reluctance, and that he realized the inconvenience which might be caused by public discussion of such a matter.

He was led to present it, he explained, because it was "the eleventh hour."

(Continued on Second Page.)

RETURN OF VON PAPEN PAPERS IS DEMANDED

German Embassy Also Requests Release of Former Secretary of Recalled Military Attache.

IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS SEIZED

Von Igel Arrested by Agents of Department of Justice After Making Desperate Resistance—Held for Complicity in Welland Canal Plot.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The German embassy to-day demanded of the State Department the immediate return of papers and documents seized by agents of the Department of Justice in New York from the office formerly occupied by Captain Franz von Papen, the recalled military attache of the embassy. At the same time the embassy requested the release of Wolfe von Igel, Von Papen's former secretary, arrested by the authorities in New York on an indictment charging conspiracy to blow up the Welland Canal.

Counselor Potk, of the State Department, to whom the representations were made, at once advised the Department of Justice to return the papers, and to free Von Igel unless the offense alleged against him was committed before he became a member of the embassy staff.

Assistant Attorney-General Warren, in charge of neutrality prosecutions, said to-night the matter had not been brought to his attention. It was understood that the State Department's request would be acted on to-morrow.

DEMANDS THAT PAPERS BE SEALED AND RETURNED

Prince von Hatzfeldt, consul of the embassy, who made the representations, demanded that the papers and documents be sealed and restored without being photographed or copied. The action was based upon the ground that the office in which the seizures occurred, in reality is a branch of the embassy. It was said at the embassy that the contents of the papers were unknown there, and that the demand for their restoration was made after Von Igel had communicated over the long-distance telephone from New York.

State Department records show that formal notification of the appointment of Von Igel was received during last September, after Von Papen had been declared persona non grata. Von Igel had been in the office of Von Papen for several months prior to that.

Testimonies appeared to be surprised on being informed that the release of Von Igel had been conditionally ordered. They contended that they had been informed that the release of the prisoner would be unconditional. A lengthy report on the affair was being prepared.

(Continued on Second Page.)

GRAVE SITUATION CALLS FOR TAKING OF DRASTIC STEPS

Crisis in Relations With Berlin Has Become So Acute That Diplomatic Break Is Believed to Be Impending.

JOINT SESSION OF BOTH HOUSES CALLED TODAY TO HEAR FACTS

President Already Has Completed Note He Will Deliver to Congress, and Its Contents Are Being Carefully Guarded—His Decision Is Made After Conferences With Senators Stone and Kern and Speaker Clark. Ambassador Bernstorff Calls on Secretary of State Lansing, but Latter Refuses to Discuss Submarine Issue.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—President Wilson will lay the submarine crisis before Congress to-morrow.

In the hall of the House of Representatives at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, with Congress seated before him in joint session, the President will speak the last words of the United States to Germany in the grave situation which has kept the two nations on the brink of a break for nearly a year.

Developments, yet undisclosed, and of the most solemn importance, are expected to follow quickly.

ULTIMATUM AND SEVERANCE OF RELATIONS LIKELY

An ultimatum to Germany, and even the severance of diplomatic relations, are the two most likely eventualities.

At 10 o'clock to-morrow morning the President will receive at the White House Chairmen Stone and Flood, of the Congress committees dealing with foreign affairs, and Senator Lodge and Representative Cooper, the ranking Republican members.

The oft-repeated statement from the White House and by administration officials that before breaking off diplomatic relations with Germany the President would fully advise the heads of the Foreign Affairs Committees was recalled to-night in connection with the announcement of the meeting, and it was everywhere regarded as the forerunner of a development of utmost gravity.

To-night all official Washington, fearing the worst and hoping for the best, is practically in ignorance of the details of the President's plan.

Soon after noon to-day and just after the Cabinet had departed the President summoned Secretary Tumulty. He instructed him to go to the Capitol at 4:30 o'clock—and not before—and arrange for a joint session of House and Senate at 1 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. The President did not state his purpose to his secretary, and instructed him specifically to inform the leaders he had no knowledge of the President's design further than that important affairs were to be communicated to Congress.

PROMPTLY AT HOUR SECRETARY GOES TO PRESIDENT'S ROOM

Promptly at the hour named his secretary went to the President's room in the Capitol and sent for Chairman Stone and Floor Leader Kern. After a hurried conference they went to the House side and talked with Majority Leader Kitchin.

A few minutes later a resolution for a joint session was introduced in the House.

"Does the gentleman from North Carolina desire immediate action on this?" asked Representative Mondell, acting as Republican leader in the absence of Representative Mann.

"Yes," responded the Democratic leader. "I understand the President has some very important communication to make."

Without debate or opposition the House at once passed the resolution, and the clerk carried it over to the Senate. Up to the moment the clerk entered a majority of the Senators still were in ignorance of the development.

Sensor Kern, at a point in the dividing aisle of the Senate, and before the Vice-President's desk, awaited the clerk's announcement of the House resolution and promptly asked for a similar resolution.

As soon as its meaning was learned the Senate was electrified, and in tense silence passed the resolution.

SENATE GALVANIZED WITH REALIZATION OF ITS SIGNIFICANCE

Secretary Tumulty returned to the White House, and Congress, as the possibilities of the President's action dawned upon it, was galvanized with a realization of its significance.

The Senate, which had settled down to a night session on the army bill, listened attentively while Senator Williams spoke of the need of national defense, and in quick succession adopted amendments which in effect would create a fighting force of 1,000,000 men. The reorganization of the National Guard, the creation of a volunteer army, military training in schools and an amendment to increase the standing army to 250,000 men—a number much in excess of the Military Committee's recommendations, or the provisions of the House bill—were quickly approved, and the bill itself was passed and sent to conference to adjust differences with the House.

There was no visible connection between the two events, but its significance was remarked upon. There is only one incident in modern diplomatic history in which a breaking of diplomatic relations between two signficant powers has not been eventually followed by war. It is the breaking of relations between Germany and Italy, and it stands alone as a precedent against what diplomatists regard as the inevitable.

WILSON FEELS THAT CONGRESS SHOULD KNOW ALL FACTS

President Wilson's purpose in going before Congress is explained to be in recognition of the fact that, while the executive branch of the government has power to break diplomatic relations, Congress alone has the power to declare war, and the President feels, therefore, that it should be advised of an action in which it subsequently may be called upon to bear a part.

President Wilson has guarded with unusual precautions for secrecy the words he will deliver. Contrary to custom, no copy of his remarks will be given out in advance. He will read from personally prepared manuscript on which he has worked three days, of which no copy was made. Some of the Cabinet members know, and they are bound in honor not to reveal the President's aim before he speaks to Congress, the country and Germany. The President has refused to tell his own secretary, because, as the President expresses it, he expected his secretary would be questioned about it.

Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, called upon Secretary Lansing, by direction of his government, almost at the moment the President was arranging the joint session of Congress, and was informed that the secretary could not discuss the situation with him at this time. It was evident that the ambassador was seeking information of the

HOME ECONOMICS

Buy-Right Hints for the Thrifty Housewife

As the spring season advances and Easter looms large on the horizon, the obligations stressed to look your best are daily becoming more and more sharply outlined on the style screen.

The big stores of Richmond, and the smaller style shops as well, have probably eclipsed all former spring fashion exhibitions, in point of variety, color effect, quality and versatility of design. You may pay as much as you're inclined, or as little as you choose. You need not reach for the heights of extravagance unless your purse is preened for the flight.

NOTE—The Times-Dispatch guarantees a marked saving on every purchase made in Richmond stores that advertise their lowest prices in these pages.

Former Spring Fashion Exhibition Eclipsed

You may choose with economy without restriction in choice from amongst a gorgeous collection of charming modes moderately priced; for there has probably been no former season when such splendid garments were sold as reasonably as spring 1916.

Read the merchants' advertising in The Times-Dispatch and appreciate the full significance of this statement. Their Easter heralding are now holding the center of the stage; and no better, nor more expedient rule to follow than to read this advertising in The Times-Dispatch, and then verify the values in the stores.